The mechanistic target of rapamycin (mTOR), an evolutionarily conserved serine/threonine kinase, plays a significant role in integrating cellular and environmental cues that modulate cell metabolism, growth, proliferation, survival, and longevity. From research over the last decade, there is clear evidence that pharmaceutical inhibition of mTOR using rapamycin or other rapalogs can both extend longevity and reduce or delay the incidence of many age-related diseases and pathologies. Dysregulation of mTOR has been potentially associated with the etiology of many of these diseases, including cancer, diabetic complications, cardiovascular diseases, and neurodegeneration. Based on these findings, there continues to be growing interest in identifying strategies, including development of new drugs, timing, or dosing, to translate these findings to approaches to improve healthy aging at both the basic and translational levels.

We invite investigators to submit primary research papers, reviews, or commentaries for the special issue titled: Is vicTORy in sight? New advances in mTOR, rapalogs, and aging

Topics that will be considered include but are not limited to:

- Mechanisms of delayed aging and/or improved health involving mTOR regulation
- Tissue-specific aspects of mTOR signaling
- Comparative analysis of species of rapamycin or other rapalogs
- System analysis to identify additional mechanistic roles of mTOR inhibition
- Intersection between rapamycin/mTOR inhibition and other interventional pathways of longevity
- Cellular processes engaged in aging and delayed aging, including epigenetics, proteostatic mechanisms, or genetic stability
- mTOR signaling and the etiology of age-related diseases

To avoid duplication of topics and to enable us to develop a comprehensive special issue, authors are invited to submit a 250-word abstract via the ScholarOne website by September 1, 2018. Please include author(s) contact information and affiliation details, and indicate that the submission is in response to this special issue call for papers. The editorial team will identify abstracts of interest by September 15, 2018 and selected authors will be invited to submit complete manuscripts. Full manuscripts will be evaluated using the journal’s biological sciences usual peer review process. Final submission for invited contributions is November 15, 2018. Contributions will be available on advanced access and listed on PubMed within 2 weeks of acceptance following peer review; the print issue is anticipated to be compiled and published in September 2019.

Before submission, authors should carefully read the author guidelines for the Journal of Gerontology: Biological Sciences located at https://academic.oup.com/biomedgerontology/pages/General_Instructions_1